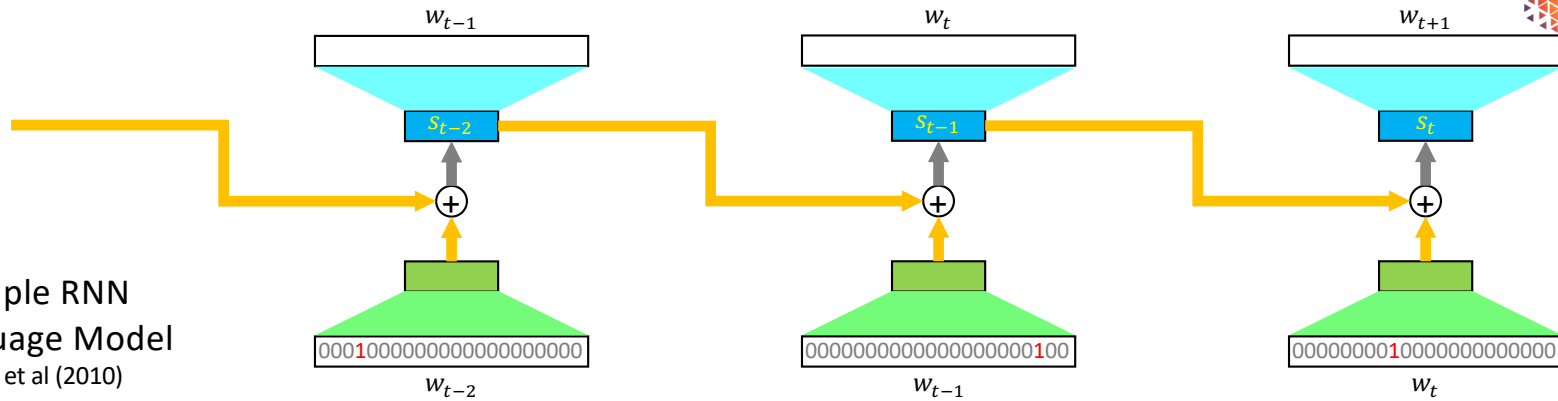


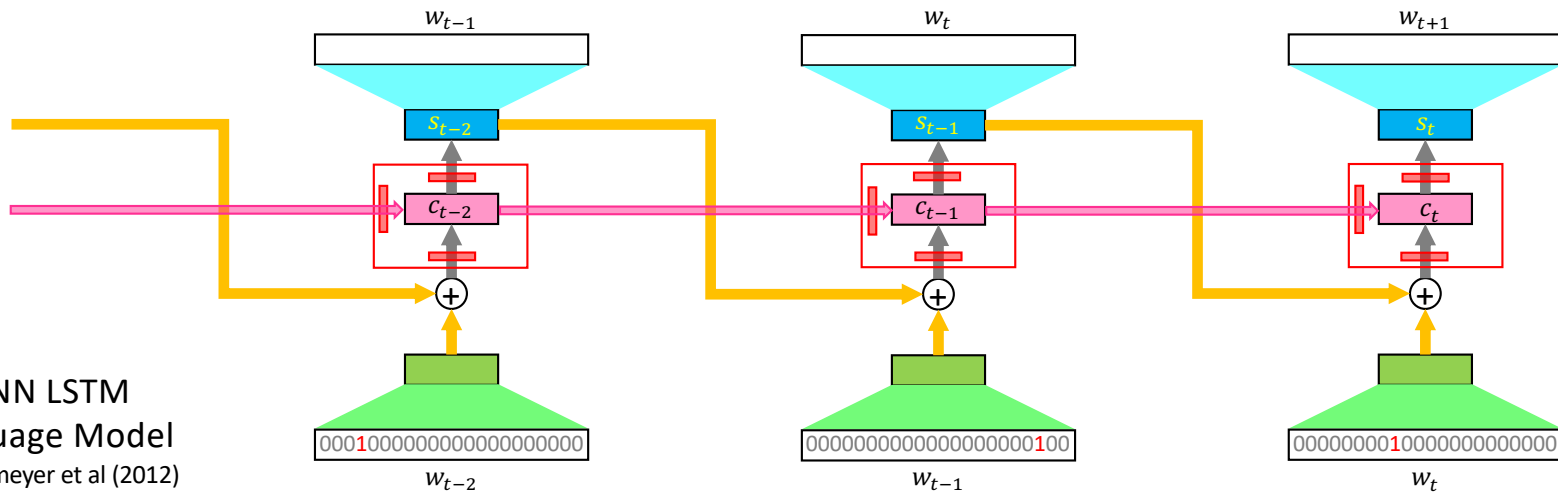
Self-Supervised Representation Learning for Automatic Speech Recognition

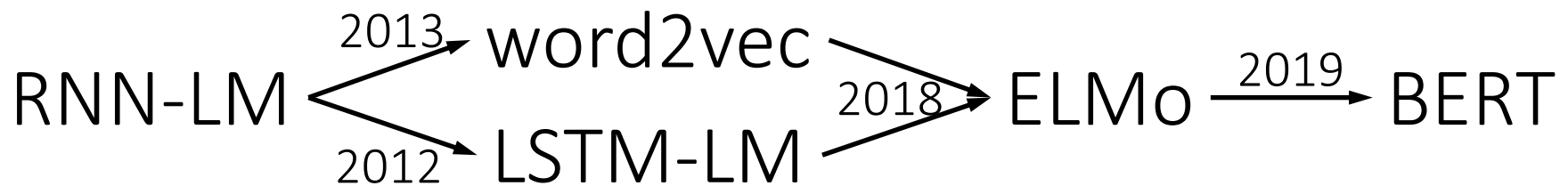
- **SSL for Speech using Masked Language Model Objective: Hsu et al (2021)**
- SSL for Speech using Noise Contrastive Objective: Schneider et al (2019), Baevski et al (2020)**
- Interpreting SSL as Maximum Mutual Information Estimation**

A Simple RNN
 Language Model
 Mikolov et al (2010)



An RNN LSTM
 Language Model
 Sundermeyer et al (2012)





word2vec

Distributed Representations of Words and Phrases and their Compositionality

Matthew E. Peters[†], Mark Neumann[†], Mohit Iyyer[†], Matt Gardner[†],
{matthewp,markn,mohiti,mattg}@allenai.org

Christopher Clark^{*}, Kenton Lee^{*}, Luke Zettlemoyer^{†*}
{csquared,kentonl,lsz}@cs.washington.edu

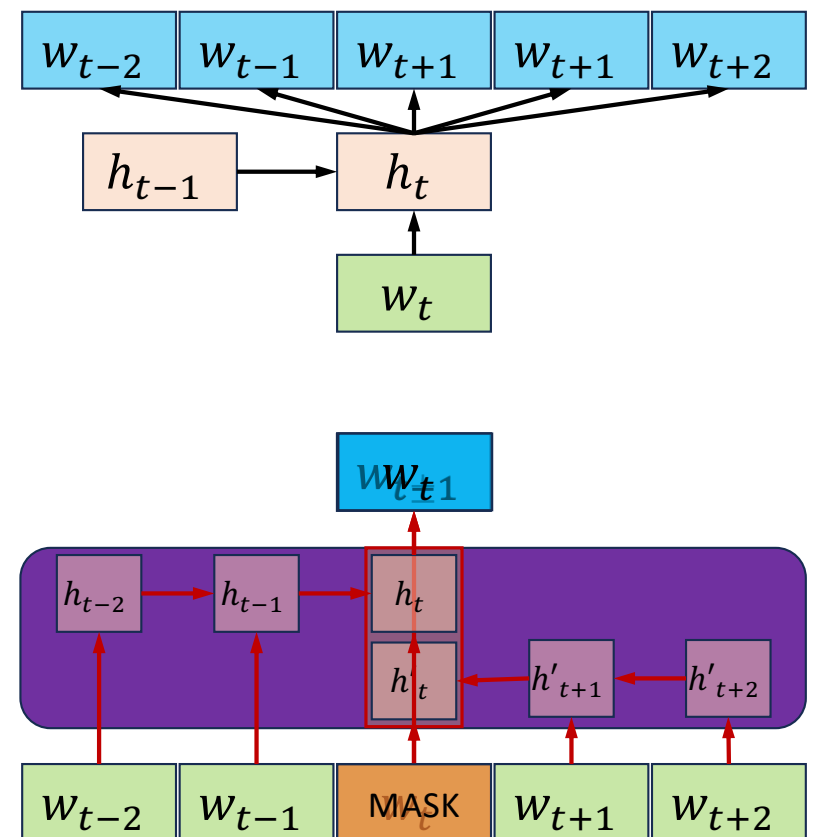
ELMo

Deep contextualized word representations

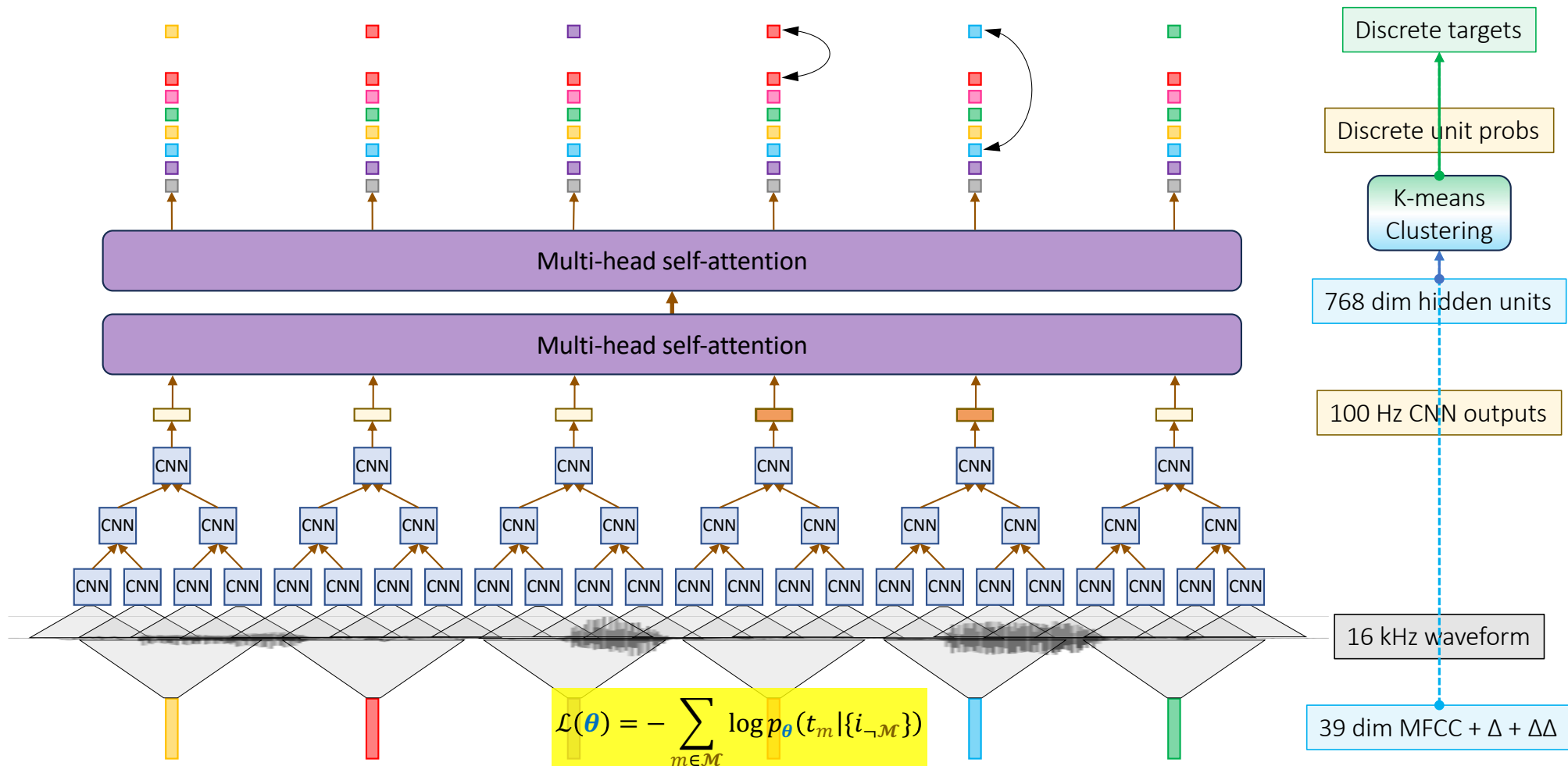
BERT

BERT: Pre-training of Deep Bidirectional Transformers for Language Understanding

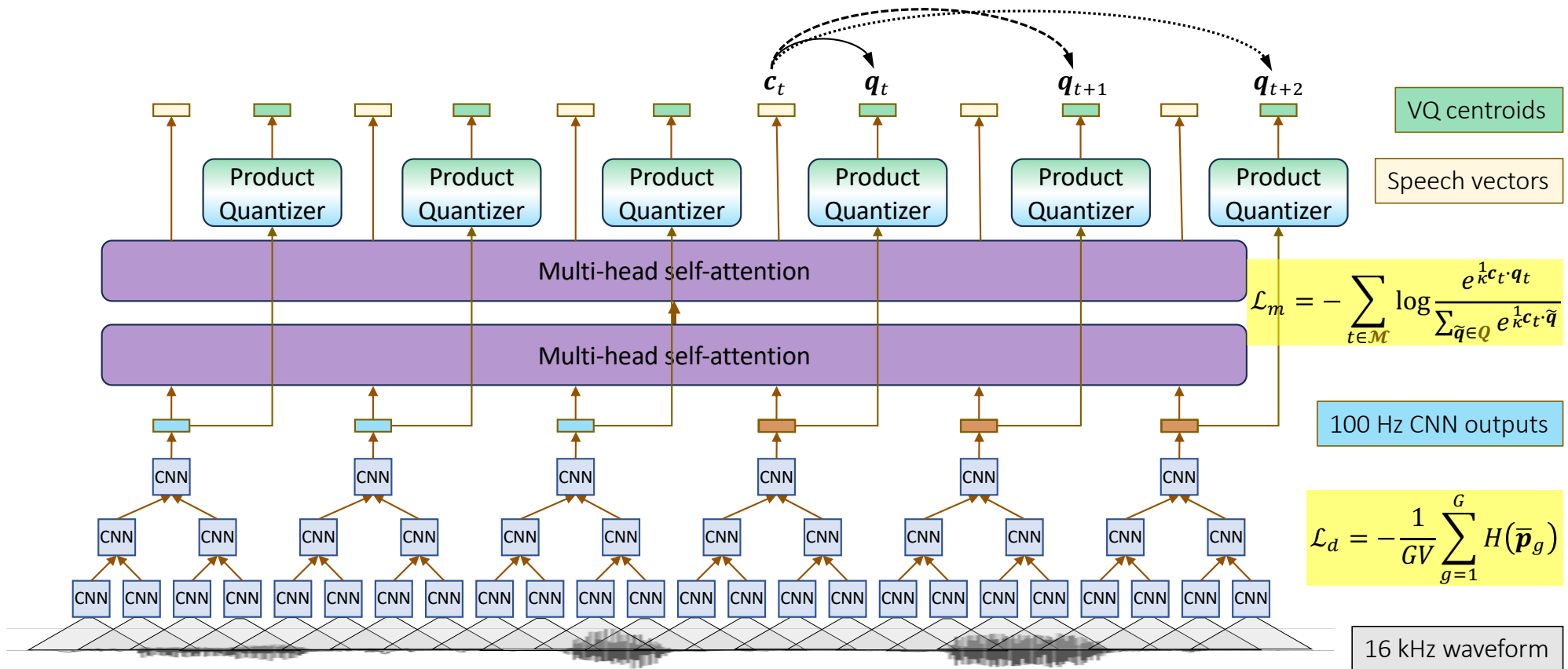
Jacob Devlin Ming-Wei Chang Kenton Lee Kristina Toutanova
Google AI Language
{jacobdevlin,mingweichang,kentonl,kristout}@google.com



HuBERT – Quantized speech “tokens” and BERT-like loss



wav2vec 2.0 – Noise Contrastive Estimation and Learnt VQ



Common **misinterpretations** of deep representations

Illustrated using a correctly written but often misunderstood paper

LAYER-WISE ANALYSIS OF A SELF-SUPERVISED SPEECH REPRESENTATION MODEL

Ankita Pasad, Ju-Chieh Chou, Karen Livescu

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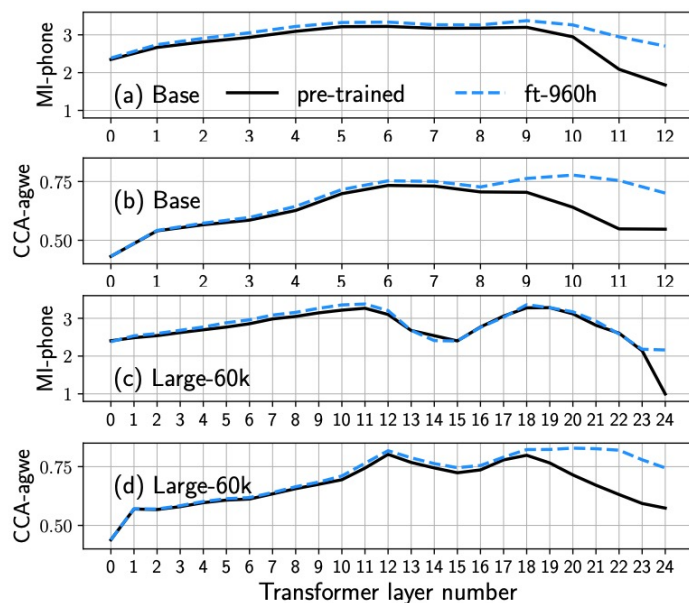


Fig. 5. MI with phone labels (max: 3.6) and CCA similarity with AGWE.

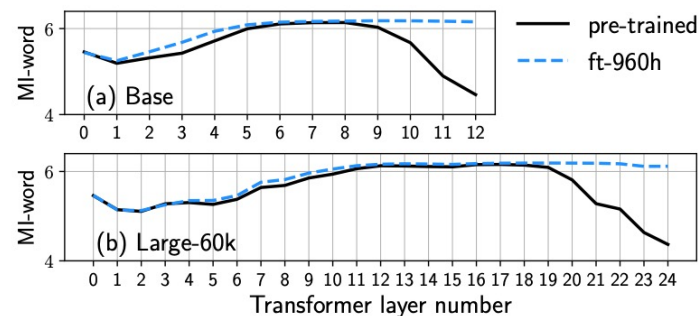


Fig. 6. MI with word labels (max: 6.2).

Data processing inequality (Cover & Thomas, pp32)

$$I(A; W) \geq I(f_k(A); W) \geq I(f_l(f_k(A)); W)$$

$$I(\bar{f}_{l,t_1:t_2}(A); w_i) = I(\bar{f}_{k,t_1:t_2}(A) + \bar{g}_{k:l,t_1:t_2}(A); w_i) \geq I(\bar{f}_{k,t_1:t_2}(A); w_i)$$